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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1871. NO. 315.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Disraeli's Speech Incorrectly Reported.

LONDON, September 27.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* denounces the *Daily Telegraph* this morning for misrepresentation of a sentence in Disraeli's speech in regard to the queen, as flagrantly dishonest as any which ever appeared in an English journal. It declares that if Gladstone keeps such company as the editors of that journal, none but the rabble will follow him.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, September 27.—It is rumored that Mr. Vanderbilt's yacht Livonia will meet with fair play in American waters.

The reinforces of the Fenian informer, Talbot, who was killed several months ago, preferred claims of 15,000 against the City of Dublin, as compensation for his death.

The health of the queen is not improved. Gladstone is spending her a visit at Balmoral.

A vessel named Mushroom was run down and sunk yesterday by the steamer Eagle. Two persons were drowned.

One thousand pounds have been raised in London for the sufferers by the hurricane and earthquake in the Island of Antigua.

The Princess of Wales has returned.

BERLIN, September 27.—Prince Bismarck will remain in Berlin until the opening of the Reichstag, on the 16th of October.

LAUSANNE, September 27.—The session of the Vaudois Legislature Council today was tumultuous. Many speakers defended the acts of the Paris Communists.

MADRID, September 27.—All the vessels from the infected ports of North Europe and America to the ports on the Mediterranean must be quarantined at Cadiz.

Marine News.

LONDON, September 27.—The steamships Donau and Hansa touched at Southampton today.

MUNICH, September 27.—The session of the Landtag was opened to-day by Prince Leopold.

The Money Market.

LONDON, September 27, 4:30 P. M.—The probability of an advance in the Bank of England rate of discount to-morrow has caused a further upward movements of large amounts of specie to the United States continues. Consols 92¾. Bonds—5-20s of '62 92¾; 5-20s of '65 93; 5-20s of '67 92¾; 10-40s 92¾.

FRANKFORT, September 27.—5-20s of '62 95.

LIVERPOOL, September 27.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 9 7-16d.

Spring wheat 8s 10d@8s 11d.

Flour, Philadelphia 6d for Western. Pork 65s 6d. Beef 78s 6d.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Republican State Convention

Anti-Butler Men Control the Organization

WORCESTER, September 27.—The Republican State Convention organized by electing Dr. George F. Hoar temporary President, and George S. Merrill, secretary. On motion of General Butler, the galleries were thrown open to the crowd. The number of spectators is immense. A Committee on Credentials was appointed, in accordance with the previous custom of general Butler, the gallery reporters were excluded from the floor, and the doors were closed. The

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GEN. DAVID M'CANDLESS, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
GEN. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID S. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GREPHEART, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HIRAM K. SHALER, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES MCGUNNIGLE, Chartiers.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR.
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER.
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER.
ROBERT J. MCGOWAN.

THE shipments of coal by river from Pittsburgh up to this time during the present year were 38,246,000 bushels, against 34,858,000 in 1870, and 28,858,000 in 1869. Last year the shipments in July and August were 5,561,000 against 200,000 the present year. There are 12,000,000 bushels ready to go out with the first boating stage of water.

THE *Tribune's* broadside on collector MURPHY is likely to prove as disastrous to him as the *Times'* on the Tammany Ring. The two cases are somewhat different, however. The Tammanyites virtually usurped their offices, and their removal is within the power of no one man; whereas MURPHY derives his office from the President, who can dismiss him any moment. Those who have looked at the evidence will generally agree that the time has come when MURPHY should be removed. The reasons are numerous—any one being sufficient. The public service requires that swindlers should not be in office; the Republican party cannot afford to be disturbed by this adventurer from every camp of the the opposition; the President's own fame will suffer if he is kept in office. The rest need not be enumerated.

MR. GUERLEY is on his return homeward from the Northwest. It is no exaggeration to say that few men have ever received so generous a welcome from an intelligent and industrious people, meaning only to pay a proper respect to their visitor, as Mr. GUERLEY received from the people of those parts of the country he has recently visited. In some cases he was welcomed as a Presidential candidate—and if he really be a candidate, he must have been gratified and encouraged with the demonstrations of favor. Were he to "take the stump" for the first office in the nation—and why would not this be a good plan for candidates to adopt—he might reasonably count on as much attention as any man has received since the days of HENRY CLAY.

THE chief want of the country is repose; but there can be no true repose so long as Democracy continues to withstand the will of the people as expressed by their lawful representatives, or lends itself to the work of feeding and stimulating the hopes of the reckless and desperate classes of the Southern States. The whole land cries out for peace, but the necessary financial and general legislation of the country is incessantly perplexed by the conspirators and their intrigues. The growing demand of representative Southern journals, for instance, that an emancipation indemnity plank shall be inserted in the next Democratic platform, in form, is well calculated to excite suspicion and alarm. It will perhaps be said that this demand is only made by a few irreconcilable extremists, and that the Democratic party at large cannot justly be blamed for the vagaries of a minority of its members. Nothing is more probable, however, than that an attempt to secure payment for their slaves would be made by the late slaveholding element, should the party come into power; and we suspect that a very considerable portion of the general opposition to the New Departure arises from the fact that the Fourteenth amendment expressly declares that "neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave." So long as there is any possibility that this prohibition may be overturned, the country cannot be expected to settle down into tranquility. It would require at least two thousand millions of dollars to settle such a slave bill—at one stroke doubling our national debt. But every vote for Democracy keeps alive this hope and purpose within the Southern breast. "Order is Heaven's first law," and should be that of the earth also. But order and tranquility go hand in hand with the sense of security, and so long as the latter is impaired the former cannot be said truly to exist. Hence we repeat that the first need of the country is repose, and that there is but one way to obtain it.

An investigation of the records of the Mayor's office would, without question, prove that the revenues which the city derives from fines imposed on minor violators of the peace, are principally assessed upon the habitues and patrons of the billiard rooms, saloons and brothels of the city, and that the majority of the persons so fined are comparatively young. This suggests the inquiry whether it is not possible to institute some counter attraction which shall have the effect of drawing these young people away from places where the senses of the body climb into harmful ascendancy over the instincts of the heart and the faculties of the mind. We have already shown how the State, by its public school system, concedes its obligation to afford certain educational agencies and opportunities to the people. If, therefore, it acknowledges itself bound to provide schools for the instruction of its children, is it not equally bound to furnish its young men with opportunities of spending their leisure honorably and profitably? It is admitted that one of the functions of the State is that of schoolmaster. The free public Library is the people's college—and the inference is obvious. The people of Pittsburgh should have a free public Library, but the authority for its establishment must come from the Legislature since, as we have before stated, an institution of this character, designed for popular and unrestricted use, demands more permanent sources of income than those which private benevolence or enterprise can yield; and, to the end that the penalty of vice may be made to conduce to the encouragement of intelligence and virtue, a portion of the fines imposed for the smaller vices should be specifically appropriated to its support. A great and important center like Pittsburgh ought to have a large, handsome building, filled with a hundred thousand books, and adorned with paintings, statuary, and other works of art, the use of which should be as absolutely free to every citizen, rich or poor, who chose to avail himself of its advantages, as the air of the free heavens themselves.

WE yesterday called attention to the proud boast of the New York *World*, which is everywhere accepted as the authoritative exponent of Democracy, that the Tammany organization is the head and front of the Democratic party; that the interests, aims and hopes of both are identical; that they are one in doctrine and in deed; that the overthrow of the one is the downfall of the other, and that it is the duty of Democrats everywhere throughout the country to rally to the support of the plunderers and plotters who now disgrace and defy the people of the first city of the New World. That there are members of that party who refuse to be made partakers of the shame and degradation in which the corrupt practices of its leaders have steeped it, is, fortunately for human nature, true; but it is also true that these men are generally looked upon as renegades and apostates, branded as Republicans in disguise, hooted at as the betrayers of their party, and—as in the case of Hon. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, Democratic member of Congress from New York city—subjected to the insolent demand that they shall at once resign such offices of emolument and trust as have been conferred on them by the party. For the credit of the good name of New York, there are a few of these honest men, even in that modern Sodom of iniquity. Here is what five of those righteous ones, who have been stigmatized by Tammany for refusing to bow the knee to its unholy BAAL, have to say respecting the persons who by their utter depravity have brought that proud city to the very verge of ruin. The passage is taken from an address the other day issued to the electors of the city and county of New York. The signers—all of whom are Democrats—say:

"There is no need to recapitulate the crimes of the men to whom have been delegated the guardianship of Democratic interests in this city. The shameful record is before the world in all the hideous honors of unmitigated depravity. Heedless with trusts and responsibilities that would be, to every heart susceptible to honorable and manly feeling, incentives to scrupulously honest conduct, they have been proved faithless to every trust and to every obligation, and have yielded disgracefully to the promptings of miserable avarice and dishonorable ambition."

Two, added to two, make four; and the *World* deliberately declares the success of Democracy to be irrevocably bound up with the supremacy of Tammany. In view of this fact, and of the bitter humiliation which has thereby already been inflicted on the national character and credit, we ask the voters of Pennsylvania, without respect to party, to ponder well, in the few days which intervene before the State election, the nature of their obligations as honorable men and citizens. On the one hand are piled the innumerable proofs of Tammany's measureless folly, fraud and treachery; and on the other, the brave but sorrowful confession of the honest men of the party concerning it. And the question is simply this: are the criminals over whom the indignant words we have quoted were were written, or their friends and allies in Pennsylvania, fit and proper persons to be entrusted with the administration of the affairs of a great and powerful Commonwealth?

SENSATION IN ENGLAND.

Perhaps much importance need not be attached to those sensational foreign dispatches which from time to time appear in the New York *World*. In reference to the prolonged illness of Queen VICTORIA there is, however, some reason to believe that her subjects and the public have not been treated with entire candor, and that the word rheumatism has been used in a very comprehensive sense, to denote the malady with which her majesty is afflicted. Mr. DISRAELI, in a speech, having passed a fervent eulogy upon the Queen, and having spoken of her "royal duties as excessive," nothing was more natural than for the *World's* London correspondent to construe the speaker's language into a declaration that "the Queen was physically and morally incapacitated for reigning."

Only two days ago the same paper contained a letter from this correspondent, dated September 16, in which the chief of the English Republicans was represented as thinking it probable that the Queen might soon be "officially declared incapable, by reason of mental alienation, of exercising the duties of her office." Even a person indifferent to the political consequences of such a step, and one not on the look-out for sensation, might well enough wish Mr. DISRAELI's speech remarkable. A prominent statesman would not use such language without excellent reason, and a good reason would be the wish to prepare the minds of his fellow subjects for the measures rendered necessary by the Queen's feeble health. The intimation of the language certainly seems sufficiently obvious that her majesty ought to be relieved wholly or in part of duties which she is no longer able to perform. But partial relief is impossible, we suppose, and abdication or a regency would seem to be the alternative involved. If the necessity for adopting either of these measures is urgent, the subject is one of great interest.

In the London letter to which we have already referred, CHARLES BRADLAUGH, the acknowledged Head of the British Republicans, is quoted as saying to the correspondent: "Only fancy what we have had—two last monarchs, who shall sit on England's throne. Neither must be no regency. The republic must be proclaimed." Without, it should seem, exacting any pledge or promise of secrecy, this noisy agitator gave his American interviewer full details concerning his plans of revolution. There are, it seems, throughout England and Scotland sixty-eight avowed republican clubs, of which the smallest has forty and the largest has nine hundred members, the aggregate membership amounting to about thirty thousand men. Then BRADLAUGH claims that outside of the clubs, or free thought republicans, there are at least seventy-five thousand ardent sympathizers with the movement. Another one-half of these people are infidels, who take as much pleasure in their leader's blasphemy as they take in his treason. The men of the clubs are for the most part artisans, and BRADLAUGH admits that as "a rule the shopkeeping class hold aloof from him," and that as "yet nothing can be done with the agricultural class." Indeed he does not expect them to aid in effecting the revolution, though he looks for their adhesion afterwards. While conceding that he is not prepared at present for action, and therefore hopes that the crisis may be postponed, he proclaims the resolution of the Republicans "not to allow the Prince of Wales to be either regent or King." "If," said he, "the crisis is deferred for five years, the revolution may be a bloodless one at its commencement; if it comes now it will be a bloody one."

These are specimens of BRADLAUGH's revelations, which may pass for what they are worth. The entire letter gives no favorable impression of the character of the leader or of the people who accept his guidance. He is a transparent demagogue of the shallowest sort, overflowing with vulgar conceit and presumption. "There is no man in England to-day who has the power I possess. I cannot only raise the storm but I can rule it." In this strain he talks, showing at the same time amazing lack of imagination in forecasting the tempest he would provoke. Manifestly he is not the man to head a successful rebellion against one of the oldest and strongest monarchies in the world. And though there is undoubtedly a good deal of discontent in England, there is no reason to think that, in case of revolt, either republicanism or socialism, would amount to much there in presence of the forces which would rally around the throne. Though the Prince of Wales is unpopular, most of the disgust with which he is regarded would speedily disappear on his becoming either King or Regent. Noble, respectable, agricultural and shopkeeping John Bull is still radically loyal.

THERE are in the United States no less than three hundred and sixty-nine colleges and collegiate institutions, of which eighty-three are termed "universities." And yet, strange as it may seem, notwithstanding the immense geographical area of philosophy, science, ancient and modern history, law, literature and languages, not one of all the number has a chair of American history, and with the single exception of Cornell University, not one has ever made the subject of special account. The latter institution has, we observe, made arrangements for the delivery of a course of lectures to the senior class, and there seems to be an intention of promoting the department to a full professorship. It is to be hoped that this example will be will be widely imitated. It is an excellent thing to have knowledge, and the more comprehensive it can be made the better; but would not a more desirable degree of mental acquaintance with the multiform history of our wonderful country really make it more effective? Everybody knows about John Smith and Pocahontas of course; but this is not exactly what is meant by history. Let the professors set themselves to work.

DISSOLUTION from Mississippi reports that the Republican party of that State is no-far stronger than ever before; more harmonious, compact, determined and better organized, and that its success in the coming campaign is certain by most unmistakable figures. The administration of Governor ALCORN has given almost universal satisfaction. The prompt and vigorous measures which he took to nip the KU KLUX outrages in their bud have endeared him to the people, while his wise and liberal management of affairs generally has won for himself and the Republican party many friends from the Democratic element of the State, who are beginning to see that the cause of Republicanism, with the increased order, security and general prosperity which attend its advancement, is really their own cause, after all.

THE German authorities publish new and stringent conditions to prevent the emigration of Frenchmen from Alsace. The passport charge is six shillings, and emigrants must prove they leave no debts unpaid. These and other restrictions will prevent the emigration of the working classes.

IN a member of counties in Ohio there is a row about Commissioners, there being a pretty general opposition on the part of the people to look sharply to the kind of man they elect. It is a favorable sign.

READERS of the *Tribune's* showing up of "Honest Tom Murphy" will obtain a pretty clear idea of how much there is in a name.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, a Miss Doolittle went to a dentist's to have teeth extracted, took chloroform, and died. The report of the case significantly unites the two opinions that death was caused by *disease* of the heart, and that the chloroform administered was the "best used." This, it is remarked, is something like informing the family of an executed man that the rope which strangled him was of the finest hemp.

Horace Greeley, writing to the *Tribune* from Minnesota, says: "I meet many who came hither given over by their doctors as victims to lung disease, but who are now as hale and hearty as need be. Of course, many come so far gone in consumption or bronchitis that they soon die; but he who would live elsewhere will very rarely die here."

The signal office at Washington City has now such telegraph facilities that at any hour, day or night, should reports of heavy storms be received, the regions over which the storm is likely to extend can be warned some hours in advance, the headquarters being in direct communication with all the principal cities of this country.

An American, who was in Germany during the war with France, and had opportunity to see much of the wounded, says: "I could not help, while in the hospitals the mode of dressing was to clean the wound gently from the outside, not allowing the fluid to enter deeply; then a covering of zinc foil, tied around this, and the whole bound with adhesive plaster. The results from this mode of dressing seemed perfectly marvelous, leaving always a clean, healthy, granulating surface, and avoiding all the inconvenience of lint dressings applied. The zinc foil seems to act through the oxide which it forms in contact with pus, and exerts a most healthy influence upon the wound.

Seneca Lake has been full of dead fish during the season, and the theory was advanced that they were shad, hatched from the ova of dead ones; but closer investigation shows they are alewives, and that they found their way to the lake by the canal which enters at Watkins. The cause of their dying has not been ascertained, except that it is by better virulence nor disease. The fish were never seen in the lake until three years ago.

A Chicago congregation, after completing a church edifice, found itself loaded down with about $60,000 of debt, over and above its available assets. A few of the prominent members put up a margin and purchased one hundred and eighty acres of suburban real estate for the benefit of the church, paying $300 per acre. Already one-half of the whole and the more undesirable half—has been sold at $1,000 an acre, and the better half has been contracted for at such terms that these gentlemen will be able to pay off the entire church debt of $60,000 within the next few days. It may be urged against this "new way to pay old debts" that it has an "irreligious tendency;" but it is essentially Chicagoan.

In a case of prosecution for "obtaining goods under false representations," a Chicago court decided that under the law of Illinois if a party comes to buy goods and represents that he has certain means to pay when the time of credit shall expire, if that is to be made the ground of a criminal prosecution afterwards, those representations must be reduced to writing and signed by the party who obtains the credit.

The proportion of land in California under cultivation, compared with the entire area, is very small. According to Land office figures, there are 46,000,000 acres capable of bearing wheat, but only 5,000,000 are cultivated. Of this, according to the Surveyor General, 1,200,000 were in wheat, giving 20,000,000 bushels, or fifteen bushels per acre. The *Valley Encebre* says it follows that if, by means of increased facilities, 15,000,000 acres are in time got under wheat, the crop will be 250,000,000 bushels, or ten times the present average crop, which is raised without irrigation, in sections ill provided with transportation.

A great outcry has been made against the use of jute as a substitute for hair, on the score of the vermin it is said to breed; but the manufacturers state that the jute is as clean, if not much cleaner, than the human hair they are forced to use. This prejudice has always existed, especially in the State of Maine, where, for a long time, none of the switches made of jute could be sold. This material, however, is at present the principal substance employed, and at one time during the past summer the stock in the market was almost entirely of jute, owing to the immense quantities required for this purpose, causing it to advance nearly fifty per cent. in price.

There were manufactured from *July* 1, 1869, to July 1, 1871, for the use of the Treasury Department, in printing bonds, notes, internal revenue stamps, 50,427,748 sheets of distinctive paper. Every sheet of this paper has been accounted for, even to fractional parts, in some instances pieces as small as the half of a ten cent fractional note having been made a special item of account. In all of this immense amount of paper, owing to the careful and systematic arrangement of the business introduced by the Secretary of the Treasury, not one sheet has been lost or missed.

PERSONAL.

The ex-rebel General MARMADUKE has entered the peaceful pursuits of journalism, agreeably, having become the editor of a weekly in St. Louis, devoted to the interests of field, farm and garden.

Count Frederigo Sclopis, who has been nominated by the King of Italy as Fourth Arbitrator in the Alabama Claims, is spoken of enthusiastically by the Italian press as in every way a judicious person for the place.

John E. Holbrook, a prominent savan of the South, died a few days since, in Charleston, S. C., in his seventy-seventh year. He was especially distinguished as a naturalist; was the author of many valuable works on fishes and reptiles, and for a number of years Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College of that City where he died. He was a Northern man, having been graduated at Brown University, and was an Infidel in his old age.

The London correspondent of the *Tribune* describes the two photographs of the last Napoleon: One is a photograph of the Emperor, the other of the ex-Emperor; one taken just before the war, the other dated June 19, 1871; both as prize photographs are admirable. The former is a portrait of a man over-burdened, over worked, haggard with care and anxiety and more bald than he had strength for (dreams or other); the cheeks are hollow, the lines of the forehead and beneath the eye and about the mouth are cut as if with hot iron, the shoulders are rounded forward, and the head is drooping. The whole would be painful to look at if it happened to be the face of a friend or of a man whom you respected or could respect. But it is the face of a villain. The face has grown round and full; the cheeks are firm; the lines are all gone; the eye is clear and appealing; the eyes have a curious good nature in place of the sinister sinuous which marks the other's; the face and figure are filled with a sense of power; the mustache is more prinny waxed, and in the whole attitude and air of the man there is more of to-day than an appearance of ease, of relief, of good living, and of saying sassily to you who gaze at him, "Now think I care?" In fact, the man believes he does not, and that he prefers Torquay to the Tuileries.

Referring to Miss Charlotte Cushman's reappearance upon the stage, at Booth's Theater, New York, Monday night, the *Herald* says: "It is not often that we witness so spontaneous an expression of esteem as that which Miss Cushman received on presenting herself to the public after her long absence. For the first representation she had selected the part of Queen Catherine, in the play of "Henry VIII," which perhaps, of all the characters in literature that must be trying to a lady of Miss Cushman's years. From the first moment of her coming on the stage it was evident that Time had laid his hand, though lightly, upon the once fair form of Catherine. There was grace and cultivation in her every action, but stronger than these was the impression that she felt had been. But it was in the voice that the change was principally noticed. No excellence of elocution could preserve the tones, of girlish sweetness as we should have desired. At times it was painful to note how much the failure of voice marred the conception of the actress. The facial action was eccentric; finished delivery displayed Miss Cushman's genius, but the effect was marred by weakness of voice.

The other day General Albert Pike, of Arkansas, paid a flying visit to Newburyport, Mass., which was the place of his nativity. He was taken in charge on the evening of his arrival by a party of friends, who ordered a third supper at one of the hotels. The landlord, on learning who his guests were, quietly informed the spokesman of the party that there was not money enough in the city to pay for a supper for a rebel General; whereupon they retired in good order to another hotel, where patriotism was not so intense.

From Percy Fitzgerald's biography of the Kemble family, just published in England, we learn that Mr. Ward, the country manager, grandfather of the first Kembles, was actually playing one hundred and fifty years ago, and, up to the present time, when Mrs. Scott Siddons is upon the stage, one or other of them has been distinguished. Three of Manager Ward's grand-daughters were intended by Roger Kemble, their father, not to play; accordingly, Sarah, the eldest, (afterward Mrs. Siddons), was sent to her grandlady's maid; Miss E. Kemble, (afterward Mrs. Whitlock, an actress), was apprenticed to a milliner; and Miss J. Kemble, (afterward Mrs. Twiss), as a milliner's apprentice in Worcester. Mr. Charles Kemble was a youth in the profession at London, but threw up his situation to go on the stage. For many years he was regarded as "the first gentleman," but he persevered, and has left behind him the reputation of having been the best Mercutio and Mirabell of any time. Mrs. Fanny Kemble is the great-grand-daughter of Manager Ward.

A Civilizing Institution in Japan.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

It is nearly a year since one of the high Japanese functionaries, who have been sent here, saw an American execution. The bodily and mental effect of the scene impressed him profoundly; and, as one of his main duties was to send reports of American customs and inventions to the Japanese government, he wrote an elaborate and detailed report of the affair, made careful drawings of all the incidents that took place, procured a small model of the gallows, from the chaplain's desk to the drop and the lever for springing, at the end of which a wooden manikin was hung by the neck, and sent them all home with his notes and drawings to the Japanese government. The high authorities admired the American style of execution, and determined to make experiments in it as soon as possible. They accordingly ordered the erection of a fair-sized wooden building, under the supervision of an intelligent American resident in Yokohama, who was fortunate enough to secure a New York Tribune, but is now its correspondent in Japan. Being a humanitarian, he gladly undertook the work. During the two years that the building has been completed, *hara-kiri*, had witnessed executions according to the Japanese custom, by cutting open, by beheading alive, and by drowning, and, after all, he had been led by his patriotism to believe that the American way was the best. Of all the things he has now seen it introduced to Japan, and probably feels a triumphant pride in the evidence of the progress of civilization and American ideas.

THE *London Times* says: The course of so many ages has been removed from the old Papal residence; the dead weight of priestly rule has fallen from that long suffering people; Rome lives again once more. Rome is washing her face, casting off the gloom and squalor which had settled upon her as the Papal sanctity. Rome is certain to become what she was in the eternal existence with which she was proverbially gifted a mere eternity of decay. If we look for more comfortable, no one will ever have really seen Rome who has only seen her before the days of last September. It is only now, we may say, that one sees how much the architectural beauties of the city were hidden under the mass of dirt which it created them, and one is surprised to perceive how many buildings are worth stopping to look at that never attracted one's attention before."

SWEDEN is another of the small States which propose to make military service compulsory. A ministerial scheme for army reorganization has just been rejected by Parliament, and a new one is in progress. Sweden and Norway have a force of 61,000 men, also horses, and 122 guns. In addition to this there are about 60,000 men, officers and all, ten to 50,000 volunteers, who hereafter will form a part of the regular force. The whole will not make a population of a little more than four millions, and this somewhat more than four per cent. of the population are already enrolled.

SEVEN hundred Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue have been discharged since last October, under the law consolidating Internal Revenue Districts. The pay of these officers in the Northern States is five dollars a day while working, and six dollars per day in the Southern States. By this reduction the annual saving to the Government is over a million of dollars.

The Water Works Ordinance in Councils.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The public had hoped that with the last abortive effort of the Select Chamber to get up an ordinance that would *hold water*, and his dignified retirement upon discomfiture with the remark that while he pays no regard to the arguments of such "penny-a-liners" as your correspondent, because the *law* is not half so important as the new *Water Works*, which like the Park, are not wanted for country gentlemen, but only by country gentlemen for "the dear people," for whom they bleed, he is not responsible for his legal opinions as a *Councilman*, they would have been allowed to enjoy a little repose, and still to look for another six months at least upon their homes and freeholds as their own.

Not so however, the poet says, "the times have been That when the brains were out the man would die. And there an end; but now they rise again With twenty mortal murders on their crowns And push us from our stools."

So here the hydra with its hundred heads is up again, "scotched but not killed." The Ordinance Committee, (Mr. Burgwin, Chairman,) cannot give us even two short weeks to bless ourselves and say our prayers. It is another Pizarro pointing with his sword to the treasure of the Incas. It is the Napoleonic slogan of "up guards, and at them again." The Solicitor is to be consulted at last, with hardly a day to make up his mind, and the Council is to be gathered with hot haste, by beat of drum, to retrieve the disasters of the ordinance makers, by a victory over the rebellious Jacquerie, who have for the first time lifted up their hands against the anointed—of themselves!

We shall be all glad to hear, though it be but tardily, from the regular law officer of the Councils, who, being responsible—as Mr. Burgwin insists that he is not—of course not put his name to any opinion which he does not at least think that he can sustain in court.

Inasmuch, however, as the *advocate*, and not the *lawyer*, has already respected us with his argument, which may be expected perhaps to have some weight with the Solicitor, as well as with the Councils, it will not be amiss, just at this stage, to look into it, and see how far it will "hold water" itself, although, in view of the distinction between the *lawyer* and the *Councilman*—not unlike that attributed to a famous *democrat*, who was thought to be over-liberal of her charms upon the public stage—it might otherwise be cast aside as altogether undeserving of remark or notice. It is, however, so curious a piece of *pleasery* as to excuse a passing criticism.

He begins by quoting the section of the old charter authorizing Councils to execute and enforce their ordinances "by constables, and other proper officers (whom they shall have power to *appoint*)" as evidence that they may create as many offices as they please for those purposes, because it is their right to fill them by appointments of their own! By the same argument, however, the President of the United States, being bound to *execute* the laws, may do the same thing, because he has the power of appointment to all offices except the *inferior* ones.

He then refers to the act providing that "the Councils shall possess all other corporate powers, besides those that are *legislative—and conferred by law upon the several officers of the corporation*," whence he infers that it is "clear enough" that they have all the rights that are vested in the corporation," *without any exception whatever*, which is rather a remarkable piece of logic, that proves nothing, however, as the reference even if admitted.

He then shows that the city is authorized to borrow *a million and no more*, "to be used for *extending and improving* the water works, *and for no other purpose*," which does not look, by the way, like a power to build new works.

For this, however, he falls back on the provision to which he asks particular attention, that "the corporation shall have power to provide for a supply of water by the construction of wells, pumps, cisterns or water tanks, and may go beyond its territorial limits for that purpose."

And from all this he infers "that the Councils have the right to do *anything* that will secure to the city a supply of *fresh* water." Nay, farther, that "if the corporation have any rights at all, it has the power to *provide anything that will insure to the well-being of the citizens*" and that they may lodge this power, if they think best, in the hands of any *few* men as their *officers pro hac vice*—agreeing entirely with the law which prohibits libel when made before the city by loan or *ordeal*, or any other means or device whatever; but conceding, in answer to Mr. Hobbie, that by the very "letter of the law" no Councilman can hold a place on the Board, although he proposes, in the same breath, to bestow it on at least two of them, insisting that the law does not mean what he admits it says, but not denying that it is the "spirit of the law" that we want.

Here is reasoning with a vengeance. No greyhound ever leaped over such a chasm as yawns between his premises and his conclusion. But what an argument is this! what confusion of a strict *constructionist* of the Calhoun school! The Councils may legislate into existence a commission, by the grant of all necessary corporate powers that are not *legislative*. They may do any thing that will insure to the well-being of the citizens!" There is no law for them except their own opinion of this well-being, and it makes no difference whether their power to make loans is limited to a million, although they are confined to a million only to *extend and improve* the water works, they may fall back on their general power to do any thing they please to supply fresh water, even though we have it already, and it may cost a million to add a million more! But he should have noticed the still more important question whether they can adopt a plan that by their own confession is to cost some *two millions and a half at least*, when they are authorized to spend a million, and no more.

He ends with true Southern humor in the expression of the opinion that your correspondent is entitled to no credit because he writes for *a penny a line*.

You will be surprised to know, no doubt, that you have been hiring the "Tax-Payer"—and so cheaply, too—to attend to his own business, and indulge his anatomical tastes in depositing monstrosities. To make you easy, however, on that score, the undersigned does hereby formally release and forever acquit and discharge you, and your heirs, executors and administrators of and from all liability, past or future, touching and concerning the same, and does moreover solemnly donate out of pure natural love and affection to the Councils of Pittsburgh, all his preserved specimens in natural history, including the fashionable skeleton of the several water conductances, along with his park interrogatories, and his photograph of the water election scene, to be preserved amongst the public archives in the museum of the new City Hall for the education of youthful aspirants to municipal honors, subject, however, to the opinion of the learned Councilman who deals out the law without responsibility as to the validity of such a transfer, and with any reservation further assurance in case he should adjudge that it will not hold water.

The price, however, which he puts upon the lucubrations of your correspondent may be fairly taken as his estimate of the pecuniary value of efforts to reform the administration of public affairs, and save the money of the people, and perhaps if it were to be raised by the small amount of labor it costs, either to himself or the Councils, or both, in the form of laws, or their ordinances, the estimate would be high enough. Indeed the writer would not mind taking the job of disposing of all that is left of him *for nothing*, if he could be allowed the use of the two or three newspapers under the direction of the Councils, to take part in speculation. The penny a line is doubtless as much, however, as the accomplished gentleman would be able to earn himself, outside of the Councils, if we may judge by what we have seen of his newspaper efforts in the opposite direction. Certainly it would be an outside price for any of the legal opinions which he has been retailing to the Councils.

Whether it is exactly fair, however, that because his own genius has been allowed the privilege of indulging in letter speculations, and stoops to nothing less than some brilliant operation like a bank, where millions are involved, and the share of an adjuster is worth its thousands, he should disparage the labors of the humbler scribes, who have not the advantage of being members of Councils, and cannot even console themselves with great dinners with such intellectual lights as him, are indulging in roast beef and champaign, is a question which he leaves to others.

There is one point more suggested by the proceedings of Monday which calls for special animadversion in view of future designs, and that is the practice inaugurated, as your correspondent thinks, by Mr. Burgwin himself—although he admits that nothing can come of it—of considering ordinances—and the most important ones—in joint convention of the two Councils.

The objection of Mr. Batchelor that all new business must come up in the first place in each branch, and be acted on there, was well taken, not as a *rule* confined to new business, but as a matter of the fundamental law extending to all legislative business whatever. When it was provided by the charter that the legislative power should be vested in a Select and Common Council, it was intended, of course, that they should act separately, in order that one might operate as a check upon the other. Without that one body would have been enough. To bring them together in advance, is therefore to defeat the whole object of a provision whose wisdom has been recognized in the construction of every constitutional government of modern times. There have been such things, no doubt, as party caucuses to agree upon some general plan of legislation, but they have never been in accordance with the spirit of our institutions, and the idea of a *joint convention* of the bodies which are intended to act *separately*, and only separately, to inaugurate and agree upon their common legislation, is without example, as it is fraught only with great mischief to the community. The people have a right to insist on all their acts—written which a distinct deliberation, and entirely independent action of each body was intended to give them. Whenever an attempt is made to forestal this, and express contract, and appropriate the action of the present, which above all others require the fullest consideration, they may always take it for granted that mischief is intended. And so we see that the moment they come together the ordinance prepared for them in advance is crammed down head and shoulders down their throats upon a motion to indorse and *adopt* it just as it comes as a whole, which is generally accomplished without objection, because nobody has had an opportunity of examining it—all that is then left to the two Councils being the mere *form of ratification*, through which it is expected to pass as a matter of course. It was the process resorted to at the last meeting, as on former occasions; but it happily broke down, as it deserved, "with most admired disorder. No newspaper reader can, however, have failed to remark that upon the passage of this ordinance that ever came before the Pittsburgh Councils—involving at least five millions of dollars of the money of their constituents, and equal in amount to a State appropriation bill at Harrisburg the members sat in solemn silence, not a word was spoken in the way of inquiry, and the whole thing glided through as quietly as if it had been put into a well-oiled machine and ground out according to order, although it is now apparent to the people as never knew what the ordinance contained! The fact is not a creditable one to the Councils, as they ought to see themselves, but it is the legitimate and almost necessary consequence of such a vicious, dangerous and wicked innovation that can have no other effect than to smother free debate, and lay down both bodies on one and the same Procrustean bed, if it is attempted again, as the present indecent hurry so properly reprehended by Mr. Cohen, one of the members of the Ordinance Committee himself—indicates that it will be, it is to be hoped that there are honest men enough in the Councils, who have a proper sense of their duties, and are sufficiently alive to the scandal of permitting this thing to go on, to put their feet upon it, and insist that each Council shall do its own business as the very constitution of the city government imperatively requires.

A TAX-PAYER.

Old Things Have Passed Away.

This is at least true of the old method of treating the long abused and much abused human body. It is no longer considered wise to put a patient to the torture in order to cure him of a disease to which pain is already undermining the energies of his system. True science ranges itself on the side of nature, and endeavors to assist her in her fight against disease. This is the province of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most approved tonic ever advertised in this country. It may be recommended as a fall medicine, par excellence; for it is in the fall that biliousness, dyspepsia and malarious fevers are especially prevalent. The frame, exhausted by the heats of summer, is relaxed and feeble at its close, and requires, we may say *demands* artificial assistance. Afford it that assistance in occasional doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and the evils referred to may be escaped. Throughout the far West and on the steaming alluvial of the Southern rivers, all the varieties of periodical fever are probably rife today. Had a course of Hostetter's Bitters been commenced by the sufferers a month ago, &c., before the unhealthy season set in, seven-eighths of them would in all probability be in their usual health at the present time. So much for want of forecaste. So much for not keeping in the house, and using daily the best safeguard against epidemic and endemic fevers.

As flocks of imposters and imitators are trying to follow in the wake of the great American remedy, therefore be sure that the article you buy is genuine and verified by the private trade marks. The true article can only be obtained in bottles. Beware of the spurious bitters sold by the gallon or in keg.

EDUCATIONAL.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than 20 Professors and Teachers. For Circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

Beaver Seminary and Musical Institute
Opens Its Seventeenth Year Sept. 12.
Extensive Grounds, healthful location, Rooms well furnished, ventilated, warmed by grates. Instruction thorough in Ancient and Modern Languages and Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Send for Catalogue to the Principal.
REV. R. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa.

PROPOSALS.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, September 23, 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed Proposals for Grading and Curbing Collins avenue, from Penn avenue to Hoevler street, will be received at the office of D. R. Coon & Son until WEDNESDAY, October 4th. Also, for Paving the same. Specifications can be seen at the above office.

A. MOHLER,
D. R. COON,
J. PARKER,
R. D. BEATTY,
J. GANTZER.

Littell & Mechling,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
Old Rye Whisky,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINES AND LIQUORS
237 LIBERTY
AND
244 PENN STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Offer for Sale the following Well Known Brands of Liquors, &c.:

WHISKIES.

317 bbls. McKim, 1 to 3 Years Old.
455 do. Golden Wedding, 1 to 3 Years old.
100 do. Family Circle, 1 Year Old.
368 do. Wm. Lee, 1 to 2 Years Old.
312 do. Jones and Brinker, 1 to 3 Years Old.
228 do. M. Weis, Cop. Dist., 1 to 5 Years old.
92 do. S. C. Mecracken & Co. 3 Years Old.
65 do. A. J. Caton, 4 Years Old.
52 do. Mestrezat, 3 Years Old.
200 do. Own Brand, D, 2 Years Old.
150 do. Own Brand, O V, 3 Years Old.
100 do. Own Brand, S S S, 4 Years Old.
100 do. Own Brand, M, 5 Years Old.

COGNAC BRANDIES.

James, Hennessey & Co., 1868. 1865. 1862. 1858.
Pinet, Castillon & Co., 1867, 1865, 1863, 1860.
J. Dennis, Henry Mounie & Co.
Eau-De-Vie Vieille.

ROCHELLE BRANDIES.

Pellevoisin Freres, A Seignette.

HOLLAND GINS.

Cologne, Bobleau and Palm Tree.

RUMS.

Jamaica, St. Croix, New England (Crystal Spring).

Scotch and Irish Whiskies.

Ramsey's, (Scotch); Mchan's, (Irish).

PORT WINES.

Paul Emil Thomas, Crown, Pure Juice, Oporto and Koester's.

SHERRIES.

Cabinet, Cette, Paul Emil Thomas, Vallette, Crown, Topaz S O P, Harmony, Pale and Stars.

MADEIRAS.

Marseilles, Cette, Old Smith Side.

MALAGA.

Gomez (Dark and Sweet), Morastel and Muscatel.

CLARETS.

St. Juliens, Goddard Freres, Margaux Medoc.

CHAMPAGNES.

Charles Heidsieck, Moet & Chandon's Green Seal, Imperial, Carte Blanche, Gold Seal, Paris Exposition, Great Western, &c.
Pleasant Valley Wine Co.'s celebrated SWEET CATAWBA, warranted to keep, on Draught.

ALL THE ABOVE GO

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

CONVERSION

U. S. Five-Twenty

BONDS.

Holders of Five Twenties of the issues of 1862, which under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury will be paid off in December next, have special and immediate reason to consider the question of conversion, unless they wish to receive coin for their Five-Twenties, or exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of 6½ per cent.

We have for sale a limited amount of REGISTERED HOME SECURITIES, which we are offering for sale, ranging from 6½% to 8% PER CENT. INTEREST.

RA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 27, 1871.

A brisker demand to-day was noticed at many of the banks, but all good offerings were taken at customary bank rates. The open market is scarce of anything paper, and private lenders prefer waiting till later in the season, when they hope to see a better premium for that will advance the rates for money. At New York they are unchanged and quiet. In the present condition of the city banks are than ordinary interest attaches to the currency movements at the New York, which will probably be less than usual, as the heavy products consisting this season a much lower price than last, the banks last year, however, were so much stronger than now that they could afford to carry them over on better terms a small one now. Some of the banks report diminished shipments for the month, although the express companies by that aggregate shipments of currency up to Monday, these being the only quotations for the entire week.

—A letter from a prominent New York banking house to a leading banker in this city, speaking of the more of trouble in the negotiation of the new United States bonds in London, that there was some hitch in the terms of the sale, &c., &c., says: "The entire terms were intended to be a part of the London loan negotiations and circulated in the gold coin for the purpose of advancing the gold premium. It is hardly necessary to say to you that they re entirely unfounded, and that our negotiations in Europe, as it has been in America, will not only be successfully closed up, but without any disturbance the money market or the exchanges.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York, to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
S. Bonds of 1881	118½	118½	118½
S. Bonds of 1862	115½	115½	115½
S. Bonds of 1864	115½	115½	115½
S. Bonds of 1865	115½	115½	115½
S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114½	114½	114½
S. Bonds of 1867	114½	114½	114½
S. Bonds of 1868	114½	114½	114½
40s	114½	114½	114½
10s	114½	114½	114½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue d Wood street, quote United States bonds in ew York to-day as follows:

ited States 6s of 1881	118½
ited States 5-20s of 1862	115½
ited States 5-20s of 1864	115½
ited States 5-20s of 1865	115½
ited States 5-20s of 1865, January and July, 1865	114½
ited States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114½
ited States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114½
ion Pacific Railroad	93½
ntral Pacific	114½

—A slight improvement is noticed in railway ocks to-day, but at the close much of the advance as lost. The New York gold room is closed to-day, o other day, there are a good many or less here to d Benning. Philadelphia advices say that a small d well known speculative account is in trouble, and that the cause of the trouble is in gambling. Other ere have been obliged to come to his assistance d are now easier. Feeling at the close is steady.

—The following table, made up from dispatches ceived at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo uilding, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of ailway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of he New York Stock Exchange to-day:

September 27, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
& H.	25	25	25	25
n. Central	97½	97½	97½	97½
ntral Pac.	93½	93½	93½	93½
eveland and Pittsburg	88	88	88	88
ie	30	30	30	30
ie Pref.	70	70	70	70
ton	111	111	111	111
ton & Prov.	100	100	100	100
ton & Worc.	50	50	50	50
ton Land	30	30	30	30
ton & Albany	135	135	135	135
ton & Maine	125	125	125	125
ton & Providence	140	140	140	140
ton & Worcester	100	100	100	100
ton Water Power	13	13	13	13
ton, Hartford & Erie	2	2	2	2
ton, Hoosac Tunnel & Western	10	10	10	10
ton, Lowell & Lawrence	100	100	100	100
ton, Lowell & Nashua	100	100	100	100
ton, Providence & Stonington	100	100	100	100
ton, Revere Beach & Lynn	100	100	100	100
ton, Worcester & Nashua	100	100	100	100
ton, Worcester & Nashua Pref.	100	100	100	100
ton, Worcester & Western	100	100	100	100
ton, Worcester & Western Pref.	100	100	100	100

THE VERY LATEST.

NEW YORK.

Republican State Convention.

Inharmonious Preliminary Proceedings.

Both New York City Delegations Admitted.

SYRACUSE, September 27.—The Republican State Convention convened at twelve o'clock. A. B. Cornell, Chairman of the State Central Committee, presiding. Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe nominated Andrew D. White for temporary Chairman. Gen. Merritt nominated Chauncey M. Depew. A. S. Wood, in the interest of harmony, named G. Hilton Scrimger, and proceeded to eulogize the services performed by that gentleman in behalf of the Republican party. Mr. Scrimger withdrew in the end that both contesting delegations from New York shall be admitted. He hoped the committee would settle the difficulties in New York. He moved that Mr. Scribner be temporary, and Mr. White permanent Chairman. The Chair declined the motion out of order. C. Spencer raised the point that until a temporary chairman was chosen, the election of permanent chairman was not in order, which was decided well taken.

Rufus F. Andrews appealed from the decision, whereupon the chair said he did not recognize the gentleman as a member of the convention.

Mr. Andrews said the chair had no right to determine who were members of the convention. The chair stated that the roll would now be called. Mr. Andrews renewed his appeal, insisting upon a decision. The Chair stated much confusion, called upon Generals Sharp and Pratt to act as Secretaries, the latter declined, the calling of the roll. A scene of great confusion ensued. Wadsworth attempted to speak at the close of the roll of the Convention, but the confusion was too great. The police were called upon the platform to preserve order. The confusion lasted some minutes, during which the calling of the roll was suspended. Mr. Andrews attempted to speak, but the confusion was too great. The roll was then called. Mr. Hutchings then attempted to speak, but the Chair called him to order. Then there were cries for Mr. Hutchings. The demand was so strong that Mr. Hutchings tried to come on the platform. The police were then ordered to preserve order. After the renewed confusion everybody on his feet, the Chairman rapping and hundreds shouting. This lasted some minutes, when order was partially restored. After considerable confusion and attempts by Hutchings to speak, it was agreed that the calling of the contesting delegates be omitted. Andrew White was then named by 180 delegates and G. H. Scribner by 138. White was declared elected. Upon assuming the chair he made an address in the course of which he complimented the administration. The convention after the appointment of committees took a recess till 4 P. M.

The Convention was called to order at 4:50. The Chair announced the Committee on Resolutions, and the convention took a recess until 7 P. M.

Upon the opening of the evening session, the committee on Contested Seats reported, sustaining the action of the State Committee in reorganizing the party in New York city, declaring the regular delegation which it has established the regular and only Republican organization in the city, and directing the committee to perfect and consolidate said organization. The report continued that for the purpose of promoting harmony in the Republican party, both delegations from New York be admitted to the convention, with the right to cast half of one vote, and that each one of the delegates from the three Republicans as members of the State Committee, but no person shall be presented who holds office under the general government, or receives profit or emolument therefrom. When the words "Union" and "Reconciliation" of the Republican party were read, there were cries of "Oh! Oh!" and laughter from all parts of the house.

The minority of the committee reported a resolution in favor of the admission of the delegation headed by Horace Greeley. Cheers were given for and there was great enthusiasm. Cheers were also given for general Grant and Senators Conkling and Morton.

Rufus Andrews rose to speak, amid great confusion, when he asked if he was to be gagged? He was prevented from being heard at the dictation of a United States Senator.

Senator Conkling rose and asked unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York be heard, which was greeted with cheers and great applause. The Chair putting the question it was carried, and Andrews spoke briefly of the contest between the two delegations.

Hamilton Wright moved as a substitute for the report that both delegations be admitted, with a half a vote to each delegation, and that the State Committee be requested to perfect the organization of the party in that city.

After a short debate Ward's substitute was rejected by a vote of 384 to 194.

The majority report was then adopted, admitting both delegations from New York and making provisions for perfecting a single organization there.

Tomeo, of New York, announced that his delegation would not accept these terms, and would retire from the convention. This announcement was received with repeated cheers.

Sherman, of St. Lawrence, announced that the delegates from the first district of St. Lawrence would also withdraw from the convention.

Both sets of delegates from New York were then read. General Sharpe said that these delegates had legally responded, and the other having left the hall, he moved that the one remaining be allowed to cast a full vote.

Mr. Spencer said that the delegation had left in anger. He hoped the motion would be withdrawn, as they must reconsider their action. Mr. Sharpe withdrew the motion, and the convention adjourned until 9 A. M. to-morrow.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 27, 1871.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COMMISSION.

An important question has arisen, and will be brought to the attention of the Commissioners under the treaty of Washington, as to whether they or the Government of the United States is to be responsible for the claims of the citizens of the United States for depredations committed along the Atlantic coast. Many parties who lost vessels and otherwise suffered depredations committed at the hands of British subjects, are greatly interested in this question, and the matter is a subject of inquiry. The general powers of the Commission as laid down in the Washington treaty are limited to the effect that they are to consider the claims of citizens of the United States against Great Britain for depredations committed by the citizens of either nation against the citizens of the other during the pendency of the Alabama Claims. The losses sustained by citizens of either parties along the coast, are not specifically named in the item, and it is thought that the question of allowing them a settlement for damages sustained is one that should come within the meaning of the provisions of the treaty, and be a duty incumbent upon the Commission to discharge. It is believed that this interpretation will be put upon the matter as the preliminary deliberation of the Commissioners.

FELIX R. BRUNOT AND THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERSHIP.

It is stated that Felix R. Brunot has partially reconsidered his declination of the Commissionership of Indian Affairs, and will probably accept the office. The vacancy is held open for his final decision.

OHIO STATE FAIR.

Large Attendance—Pittsburgh Interested.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, O., September 27, 1871.

The attendance to-day reached nearly thirty thousand. The interest in all was intense, particularly in the field and farm machinery departments. In the threshing contest to-morrow Indiana is pitted against Ohio and the result is looked for with interest. Thirty million of capital are represented in the department alone, Pittsburgh furnishing the greater portion of iron and steel.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

President Grant left Leavenworth yesterday for Council Bluffs, from which point he goes to Galena, Ill.

At Knoxville, Tenn., yesterday Col. D. M. Nelson, son of Judge T. A. R. Nelson, of the Supreme Court, shot and killed Gen. J. H. Clanton in a personal rencontre.

There were five deaths from yellow fever at Charleston yesterday.

A desperate encounter took place Tuesday in Columbus, Cherokee county, Kansas, between Captain James Dunlary, county Clerk, John Douglass, his brother, and Jud Douglass, son of a County Commissioner. All three were armed with revolvers and emptied their contents at each other. Dunlary was mortally wounded, his brother seriously and Douglass slightly.

The excursion of the members of the National Commercial Convention to Annapolis yesterday was a pleasant affair.

The Virginia Republican State Convention met at Richmond, Va., yesterday. After the usual preliminary business permanent organization was effected, with Hon. Charles H. Porter as President.

A tremendous fire is raging in the timber of the Big cotton-wood mining district. The town of Silver Springs narrowly escaped destruction. Three townships were swept by the flames, and several valuable mills are still in danger.

Vincent Collyer arrived at Campinari, Arizona, on the 15th.

Titusville Petroleum Market.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., September 26.—The *Courier* reports the petroleum markets as follows:

1,000 bbls crude on road, T. P. Co. spot	$4 70
1,000 bbls Church Run	4 67½
300 bbls do do	4 68
500 bbls Petroleum Centre, 42 gravity	4 95
500 bbls Shaw Farm, 42 gravity	4 90
500 bbls Rouseville, regardless of	4 85
168 bbls do do 42 gravity	4 95
200 do do 42 do	4 95
500 bbls do do do	4 95
1,000 bbls lower road, S. O. all year	4 67½
1,000 bbls do do do	4 67½
1,000 bbls Col. City, 42 gravity	5 05
1,000 bbls do do do	5 05
1,000 do Packers	$4 70

A continued dull market and prices unchanged. Holders are firm for high prices. The refineries were low and small. We quote no change except in relation to values of P. T. Co. and P. T. Co. oils, the former being saleable at from 10c. to 5c. higher prices than the latter, which was offered at 4c 00 this evening.

Public Amusements.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—The third performance of "Pomp, or Way Down South," with Mr. J. C. Campbell in the title role, attracted another large audience last night. The piece possesses features which will interest all classes, and nothing objectionable to any one. The scenes are laid chiefly on the Mississippi, the steamboat explosion, and the burning of the Natchez, being especially fine. Pomp are all very interesting features, and most effectively worked up. "Pomp" will retain the stage two evenings.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Edwin Adams had a fine audience last evening, to hear him in the dramatization of Tennyson's poem of "Enoch Arden." Mr. A. has no superior in his conception and rendition of the character. His brown hair appears to become him, and his dress is peculiarly adapted to the situation. He throws into it great force and energy, and succeeds in enchaining the attention of the listeners in every scene. Mrs. Effie Elsler was the "good Angel" of the piece, and acted the part very effectively. The balance of the cast was only tolerably well taken care of. "Enoch Arden" to-night.

VARIETIES.—Large audiences are the rule at the Varieties. All the stars appear to-night in a new bill of great excellence. One of the special features of the performance is an act by Add Weaver and son, called "The Old Man's Drunk Again."

VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA.—The Vienna Lady Orchestra, consisting of twenty young ladies, will give concerts at Library Hall on next Monday and Tuesday evenings. The sale of reserved seats will commence at Kleber's at eight o'clock this morning.

THE SLAVE TRADER.—The organization traveling under the above name will appear at Masonic Hall this evening for the first time. Unlike other Minstrel troupes, this party is made up of colored people who were slaves in Georgia prior to the war, and no little curiosity has been excited among people who attended their performances to know which may be bona-fide—the genuine or the counterfeit article.

How to Use Carbolic Acid as a Disinfectant.

Yesterday, at the meeting of the Board of Health authorizing the purchase of a quantity of carbolic acid to be used as a disinfectant in districts where the small pox is prevalent. The best manner of using the acid is to put an ounce of crystalized carbolic acid in two ounces of hot distilled water. This mixture should be put in shallow vessels and placed in different parts of the house. The mixture will not disinfect if the acid be put in cold water. Heat is essential to the evaporation of the water. As soon as the water has evaporated the vessels should be refilled.

BOTTLED UP.

General Butler Badly Beaten.

Washburn for Governor of Massachusetts.

Butler Accepts the Situation.

WORCESTER, MASS., September 27.—The first real test question has just been decided. The question was on the admission of Butler delegates from ward six, Boston. The report of the Committee on Credentials was opposed to admitting the delegates. The Butler delegates were denied entrance to the Convention by a vote of 607 to 460. The result was received with overwhelming applause. The remaining portion of the report of the Committee on Credentials was adopted by acclamation. By a unanimous vote the Convention proceeded to a formal ballot for a candidate for Governor.

12:20 A. M.—The vote on the candidate for Governor has just been declared. William B. Washburn is nominated by a vote of 641 to 464 for Butler. The scene that ensued when the vote was declared was indescribable. Cheer after cheer rent the air. The Washburn men were seen in all parts of the hall congratulating each other, while little was seen or heard of the Butler men.

1 A. M.—General Butler declares that he accepts the action of the Convention as final, and agrees to stand by the ticket. The announcement was received with cheers on the floor, but there was little demonstration in the galleries, where Butler's friends have been very demonstrative during the day.

Resolutions were adopted: first, declaring that the Republicans of Massachusetts give their renewed affirmation of the great principles of the Republican party, and pledge their support in enforcing the laws in every part of the land, in the payment of the national debt, and in securing to the freedmen their civil service; second, indorsing the present national administration; third, declaring that the Republican party Massachusetts has been and is the party of progress, and indorsing the present and past Republican administrations of the State Governments; fourth, calling upon Congress to enact such laws as will encourage ship-building and the fostering interests to health and prosperity; fifth, declaring that the Republican party of Massachusetts is mindful of the obligations to the loyal women of America for their patriotic devotion to the cause of liberty and fetiences at the action of the Legislature in recognizing the services of women for public trust, and that the subject of suffrage for women is one that deserves the most careful and respectful consideration. Sixth, indorsing the administration of Governor Claflin.

The remainder of the State ticket was made up as follows: J. P. Tucker, Lieutenant Governor; Oliver Warner, Secretary of State; Charles R. Train, Attorney General; Charles Endicott, Auditor; Charles Adams, Jr., Treasurer.

The Convention then adjourned.

The President was directed to notify Mr. Washburn of his nomination, and ask his acceptance.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

WEDNESDAY, September 27, 11:39 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Barom'r.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind.	Weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.14	66	W	11	Cloudy.
Cairo, Ill.	30.06	70	W	6	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	30.08	68	W	6	Clear.
Cleveland, O.	30.12	66	W	6	Clear.
Davenport, Iowa.	30.12	66	W	6	Clear.
Detroit, Mich.	30.13	66	W	6	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.	30.04	68	W	6	Clear.
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.14	66	W	6	Clear.
New Orleans, La.	30.06	68	W	6	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.09	66	W	6	Clear.
Shreveport, La.	30.11	68	W	6	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	30.11	68	W	6	Clear.
Toledo, O.	30.13	66	W	6	Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.05	68	W	6	Clear.

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, light; C, gentle breeze; D, pleasant breeze; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numbers, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

RELIGIOUS.

Meeting of the First Synod of the West—Presentation of Reports—Time and Place for Holding the Next Session.

The first synod of the West, of the United Presbyterian Church, convened yesterday morning in the Fourth Church, corner Montgomery avenue and Beaver street, Allegheny.

The Synod was opened with prayer by the Moderator, after which the roll was called.

An election for Moderator was then entered into, resulting in the re-election of Rev. J. R. Kerr. J. H. Prouty was re-elected Clerk, and J. B. Scott, assistant.

Reports were received from the Allegheny, Butler, Cleveland, Detroit, Lake and Mercer Presbyteries, which were referred to the Committee on Narratives.

The report of the Board of Missions to Freedmen was read. The report stated that the work of the Board during the past year was marked with great success, but the work was retarded considerably on account of the loss of contributions to the Treasury. The school in Nashville was opened on the 4th of September last, when two hundred pupils were enrolled. Another school will be opened in Vicksburg on the 1st of October. The report then closed by stating that the General Assembly directed the Board to take steps as soon as possible for the establishment of a Normal school for the freedmen, but it depends altogether on whether the Board should take action in the matter or not. It would require at least $20,000 to establish a school of this character, and if the proceed in the work.

The report of the Board of Education was next read, which showed that the Board was free from debt, which was owing to the amount received from the Speer estate. The Associate Synod had instituted legal proceedings for the "Speer fund," and what the result will be cannot be conjectured. The chief work of the Board is the work of assisting young men in preparing for the ministry, has been very successful. There is a disposition on the part of many theological students, especially those who are far advanced in years, to pursue a superficial course. This is a great evil. Rather they should adopt a shorter course, and not enter at all the advanced classes, than to pursue the whole course in a superficial manner. The Board has determined that all young men pursuing a superficial course shall have their appropriations withheld.

The report of the Board of Publication was also read, showing that the publishing interests of the Church were in a good condition.

Rev. A. G. Wallace, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Church Extension, submitted a lengthy report, from which we take the following abstract: During the year grants were made to twenty-nine congregations and missions. Since the date of organization, the Board has assisted about one hundred and fifty congregations. The total amount of grants, including quotas and special contributions, was $10,742 00; the receipts from all sources, including a balance of $1,000 00 from the previous year, were $15,824 38. It is proposed to raise within five years, or $20,000 a year, to be this year, and the result is looked for with interest. It is proposed to raise this chiefly by special contributions, so as not to interfere with the regular collections. Of this amount $12,000 has been already promised on condition that the church raise the balance.

All the above reports were referred to the Boards of the Church.

The Trustees of the Theological Seminary and the Trustees of Westminster College presented reports, which were referred to the Committee on Education.

On motion, it was resolved that when Synod finally adjourns it adjourn to meet in Second Church, New Wilmington, on the last Tuesday of September, 1872, at seven and a half o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. James McCandless, Treasurer of the Synod, sent in his resignation, which was accepted, and Mr. Thomas Jamison appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Synod received fraternal greetings from the Sabbath Schools, and after a number of brief addresses the Conference rose and reported progress.

The Committee on Narratives reported that the past year was continued.

In the evening services were held in the auditorium of the church. There was a large attendance, and the exercises throughout were quite interesting. A sermon was preached by Rev. Robert Lee, D. D., of Logue, J. R. Scott, J. W. Bain and Audley Brown.

The Nilsson Concert.

The hall of the Mercantile Library was well filled with Nilsson listeners last night, although the audience was by no means as large or as enthusiastic as upon the occasion of Miss Nilsson's *début* in this city. The musical circles of Pittsburgh appear to have gotten over the Nilsson fulsome to a very considerable extent, and while the applause rendered her last evening was quite generous it was not at least by comparison—discriminatingly and understandingly given. We have before expressed our opinion of the quality of this artiste's voice and of her style of singing. She was last night in better voice than when here during the winter, and—if we except her rendering of "Home, Sweet Home"—sang with more freshness and expression. But she did not transfigure poor Balfe's music as before, nor did she impart to it with the divine infection of its melody as then. She was, as usual, composed and self-possessed encores. Miss Nilsson can be delightful as ever. The absence of Balfe's rich contralto, if we may be allowed such an expression, is the fault in the last night of Miss Nilsson, and it may safely be said that she fairly shared with her the honors of the evening, of which perhaps Kathleen Mavourneen was in response to a most imperious encore, was perhaps the best given. Mohnenet James, however, created a decided impression. He is a skilful and conscientious artist, and has a voice of admirable quality, but we think we are not wrong when we say he made is superior to Vieuxtemps as a violinist, having a more masterly touch, and—we think, a better conception of the character of his instrument. Ferdinand, was laboring under severe indisposition, and, although taking part in the introductory duet and the closing trio, was unable to appear during the rest of the programme. Miss Nilsson, however, very gracefully supplied her place in a duet with Miss Carl, so that the disappointment was amply compensated for. The audience was a very brilliant one, even for Pittsburgh.

PENN AVENUE.

Cyrus Howard, the Contractor, Charged with Maintaining a Nuisance.

Before Mayor Brush yesterday an information was made against Mr. Cyrus Howard, contractor for the Penn avenue improvement, charging him with maintaining maintaining a nuisance on said avenue. The information is made by Samuel Crawford, and reads as follows: That on the 27th of September, and for a long time previously thereto, a certain Cyrus Howard, contractor for grading Penn avenue between Stanwix bridge at East Liberty to the corporation limit of Pittsburgh, and contractor for digging trenches for laying water pipe on said avenue between said termini, is unlawfully and malicously maintaining and both for a long time maintained a nuisance on said Penn avenue, between Fifth avenue and Penn avenue in said city, and Penn avenue being a public highway, viz: Said contractor doop excavation, twenty or thirty feet in width, and from six to eight in length, and about one foot in depth, and of open trenches at various points along said avenue between said termini, between two and three feet in width, and of various depths, and the excavation and trenches are and have been left unprotected by barricades and otherwise, and in an unprotected and partially graded condition of the other parts of said Penn avenue between said Fifth avenue and Park avenue, to the said great damage of the free and safe condition for travel, to the great danger, loss and inconvenience of citizens having occasion to use said avenue.

Mr. Clark, the prosecutor, is a farmer residing near Brushton station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and has been much annoyed by no little inconvenience in consequence of the condition of affairs on Penn avenue. A warrant was issued, but the officer was unable to find Mr. Howard, he being engaged at work near the Braddock's Fields. The case will be referred to the court.

The Councils and the Water Commissioners.

A special meeting of Councils has been called for Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock, to consider the Water Commission ordinance. It is doubtful whether a quorum can be had. If Grant arrives on that day, it is thought that a meeting will not be held. Mr. Slagle, the City Attorney, is now in the city, and will be here more thoroughly than he has ever done before, and will give a written opinion when requested on. His opinion is that the only has the power to create the Commission, but a closer examination of the law may change that belief.

The Presidential Visit.

In pursuance of the proclamation of the Mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and the Burgesses of adjoining boroughs, a meeting was held at City Hall last evening for the purpose of making the arrangements for the reception of the Chief Magistrate of the nation on the occasion of his visit to this city. The meeting was called to order by Col. A. H. Stewart, upon whose motion, His Honor Jared M. Brush, Mayor, was called to preside. The Mayor stated that he had been unable to ascertain the time of the arrival of the President, but suggested that the meeting adjourn until Friday evening, by which time definite information on that point would be obtained. There would then be sufficient time to make the necessary arrangements for a suitable reception.

Mr. Joseph M. Gazzam then moved that the meeting adjourn to re-assemble at the call of the Chairman, and the motion was carried.

The "Home for Aged Women."

This worthy institution, located at Edgewood Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, will be formally opened on Tuesday, October 3. The patrons and friends of the "Home" are cordially invited to be present on that occasion. The managers will be on hand, between the hours of ten o'clock forenoon and four o'clock afternoon, to receive the visitors. The "Home" can be reached by the cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Children accompanied by their parents will also be admitted.

Lecture at Wilkinsburg.

Rev. A. B. Leonard, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will lecture this evening in the M. E. Church, Wilkinsburg, on the subject, "Foom Pittsburgh to San Francisco." Mr. Leonard visited the "Golden State" during the summer, and his observations and impressions have been woven into a lecture, replete with interest and instruction. He is possessed of admirable descriptive powers, and those who attend will enjoy a rare treat. The proceeds will be applied for the benefit of the Sabbath School.

Colored Celebration at Connellsville.

The colored citizens of Fayette and adjoining counties will have a celebration at Connellsville on Wednesday next. The procession will be formed at ten o'clock A. M., and will be led by Trimble's brass band, of Uniontown. The following speakers have been secured for the occasion: Gen. Wager Swayne, of Ohio; W. H. Scott, Frostburg, Md.; Rev. J. H. Hunter, Allegheny City; C. S. Wilson, Pittsburgh; R. F. Pulpress and H. H. Jones, of Monongahela City.

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Attempt to Commit Suicide.

Last evening a lad who has been an inmate of the Home for the Destitute for some time, attempted to commit suicide by drawing a knife across his neck. The unfortunate youth had been unfortunate in his efforts to secure a situation, and determined upon killing himself sooner than remain an object of charity. Fortunately the cut, which was a slight one, did not prove dangerous.

A False Report.

It turns out that the rumor of the death of John Campbell, the wife murderer, was not true. The authorities at Dixmont Hospital deny that Campbell was ever placed there. We willingly announce the fact.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

RAILROAD MEN report a large fire at Waterford, Ohio, yesterday.

EDWIN STANTON is a great friend of the military, and during the war was Lieutenant of a Boston company.

WILLIAM PARNY, was arrested yesterday evening for creating a row at Congress Hall on Grant street. Locked up for a hearing.

THE MAIL carried 100 four o'clock levee yesterday afternoon. There was but one case in the lock-up at that time, and he was drunk and fast asleep.

THE child of Mrs. Hoevier, No. 304 Third avenue, has been missing since ten o'clock yesterday morning. The child, who is ten years of age, had not been heard of at three o'clock this morning.

F. MCKEE MCDONALD, found lying on the track of the Pan Handle Railroad, near Washington street, Wednesday night, was sent to jail forty-eight hours yesterday to get sober.

JOHN MCCAULEY, a teamster, was fined by Justice Bryham, yesterday morning, for driving his team and his vehicle against a car of the Citizens Passenger Railway, by which the car was considerably damaged. The fine was paid.

THE Heath Zouaves and the Great Western Band are to take part in the performance of the highly successful play, entitled to-morrow, at the Pittsburgh Opera House, next week. Mr. Edwin Adams will appear in the principal character in the play.

WM. C. STEWART was last evening arrested by officer Hamilton, on the charge of drunkenness and locked up for a hearing. Subsequently a warrant was issued for the defendant's arrest for larceny, who desires him to answer a charge of malicious mischief, preferred by James Archibald.

JOHN LEONARD was acting disorderly on the street last evening, when Officer Harbaugh interfered to lead him to desist. He became obstreperous, and when the officer attempted to arrest him, struck him a blow and otherwise abusing him. Mayor Brush assessed a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs, which was paid, and the defendant discharged.

A HORSE, attached to a buggy containing Dr. McClellan and his driver, ran away yesterday afternoon on Smithfield street, and in turning down Fourth Co.'s gas-fitting establishment. Before the horse had proceeded a great distance the Doctor and his driver were thrown from the buggy, which was much hurt. The buggy was smashed considerably but the horse escaped uninjured.

WILLIAM FISHER, a countryman, was brought to the lock-up yesterday afternoon for driving his wagon into the rear of the carriage of Mr. Archibald Bell, on Smithfield street, by which the latter was damaged. The accident took place on Grant street. Information for malicious mischief was made against Alexander Strain, who is accused held for a hearing.

MRS. O'NEILL, the wife of one D. O'Neill, was last night locked up for drunkenness. The defendant has been a frequent lock-up visitor, and should be finally disposed of at the hearing this morning. Her husband is at the Penitentiary for six months old, which has been her companion in a cell, now and then, for the past six weeks. The woman should be sent up for a term sufficiently long for a lengthy period, and the babe handed over to the Guardians of the Poor.

A RUNAWAY occurred on Grant street yesterday afternoon. Dr. McNeal was about entering his buggy, in front of the Mercantile Library, when a horse, with a wagon, laden with iron, came along. The noise of the latter institution frightened the Doctor's horse and off he started at a rapid pace along the street, but was captured by Mr. McGann, the druggist, at the corner of Fifth avenue, who, by so doing, saved the lives of a number of persons who were crossing the avenue at the time narrowly escaped being run over.

[illegible] Coal Layer Oil in the best. 7th

THIRTEENTH WARD VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

The following-named gentlemen are requested to meet at the Center avenue school house this (Thursday) evening at eight o'clock:

George Hall,	R. H. Herron,
Thomas C. Dickson,	Joseph Lowry,
W. H. Garrison,	John K. Musgrave,
Charles F. Mitchell,	Pat. Ragan,
W. S. Smith,	W. Wandless,
W. H. Sproull,	J. M. Hunter,
E. T. Cassiday,	Charles P. Duff,
R. K. Waughter,	George Evans,
J. Bell,	Robert Wilson,
James L. Patterson,	T. B. Cluley,
James Harrison.	

All should attend without fail.

MT. WASHINGTON LOTS.

Our home is on the Mountain top,
In a little neat and cosy spot,
Surrounded by lots, lots, lots,
As fine as those in any Plot;
The finest view off any Lot
In that fine Mount Washington Plot,
100 Lots, 100 Lots,
For sale next Monday at 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON ADMISSION

To the Rink next week 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT,

Masonic Hall,
The original
Georgia Minstrels.

AFTERNOON ADMISSION

To the Rink next week 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

FREE EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN AND TROPICAL BIRDS,

Under French glass shades. The attention of the public is called to McIlwaine's auction advertisement of the Exhibition to-day and the sale of the above to-morrow. Ladies respectfully invited to call and examine.

ADMISSION

To the evening entertainment at the Rink next week 50 cents.

GO AND SEE THE REAL PEOPLE'S

Carry the News to Mary,
Masonic Hall, to-night.

ADMISSION

To the evening entertainment at the Rink next week 50 cents.

IT HAS NO EQUAL

For banishing rats, mice and roaches—Abel's Vermin Exterminator. *Try it.*

ADMISSION

To evening weekly entertainment at the Rink next week, 50 cents.

THE HAT AND FUR TRADE.

William Fleming & Co.'s Hat Emporium—Goods from 15 to 20 Per Cent. Lower Than Any Other House.

The rapid progress made in the hat and fur trade at the above establishment, the popular retail hat, cap and fur house of William Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street, this city, is attributable solely to the fact that the most reliable manner of doing business at this establishment, and to the fact that goods are sold for less prices and also for better goods than same article can be purchased at any other establishment. Mr. Fleming's long connection with and experience and knowledge in the trade enables him to offer inducements to both wholesale and retail buyers, and particularly to country dealers, whereby they can buy at no other house. His stock of furs this season is one of the largest ever brought to this market, embracing all the latest styles, at prices to suit the wants and means of every purchaser. The trade has already begun to brisken, and will rapidly do so after a few months' rest, consequently we would advise all who contemplate purchasing a set of furs—and what lady does not?—to call at 139 Wood street, where Fleming & Co.'s, No. 139 Wood street, where they can obtain better goods for less money than at any other house. Gentlemen in search of a stylish hat will find all the latest, and particularly the "Tourist," the popular hat out. Call and see the immense stock of goods.

Great National Fall Exhibition

Of home industry, opened to-day and free to all people, at the celebrated Big No. 13 Sixth street (late St. Clair.) Mr. Tobias having just returned from the East, embraces in a large lot of fall and winter overcoats, consisting of English kersey, Scotch beaver, melton, fine fancy cassimere, and they will be accommodated, and satisfaction guaranteed. The cutters and makers employed by Mr. Tobias are the best corps to be found in the city. We would also state that Mr. Tobias offers a large assortment of boys' clothing, and a Custoning of whatever kind may be desired can always be obtained at No. 13 Sixth street cheaper than at any other house in the city. Gentlemen in search of clothiers a call, look at his stock and examine his prices. Mr. Tobias has a large stock of goods, and is prepared to wait on the trade at short notice, and as low if not lower rates than they can possibly buy in the East. He has the goods, bought them cheap, and is determined to sell them. Give him a call.

The Great Modern Wonder.

Wonders never cease, and the greatest wonder is the last, the great Modern Wonder, where goods are literally given away. Ever since the celebrated auction sale of Cooper & Co. a continual rush of business, and hundreds of people have been benefited and many hearts made glad by beautiful furniture at low prices. Cooper & Co. have been so increase of business and a largely increased stock, and we doubt not the business will continue to increase so long as the proprietors are able to offer such inducements to purchasers. Call and examine the large stock of beautiful chromos, as it will well repay any one for the time whether they want to invest or not.

That Prize Fight.

Yesterday afternoon there was a partial hearing before Alderman Strain, in the case of the two pugilists, Jack Mercham and William McAdams, the principals in a prize fight which was to have come off on last Saturday, but which did not, owing to legal difficulties. The first witness called was the stakeholder, Ed. Phillips, who stated that he knew of money being bet on the fight, and that the parties were to fight on Saturday. McAdams was called to testify in the affair, but under advice of his counsel, Messrs. McCormick and Robb, refused to make any replies. The case was held over for a further hearing this morning.

The Greenville Fair.

The fair now in progress at Greenville, Mercer county, is said to exceed in interest any ever held there. The grounds have been greatly improved and enlarged this season, and the most extensive preparations made for the exhibition. Horace Greeley is to deliver an address there this afternoon at two o'clock, which will no doubt swell the crowd, as everybody desires to hear and see the white haired philosopher and successful agriculturist.

Hyacinth Bulbs.

As the season for starting hyacinth and other bulbs at hand, and as there is nothing which gives a room a more cheerful appearance than the hyacinth, crocus, &c., every lady housekeeper will be interested to call and inspect the large stock of bulbs imported by Mellwaine & Co. direct from Holland, and in order to answer the many inquiries we direct all in search of articles of this character to the well stocked establishment of Albert Bennett, No. 132 Smithfield street, where a large stock of all the choicest varieties of bulbous roots, warranted pure and of the finest quality, will be found. Call and examine them.

Everybody

Will be at the Rink every afternoon and evening next week.

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

Wines and Liquors.

We desire to call the attention of retail dealers to the large stock of fine imported and domestic wines and liquors, offered for sale by Mr. B. H. Lobbers, No. 16 Clark alley, Diamond. The stock embraces all the finest brands of pure wines both foreign and domestic, among which will be found the justly celebrated Golden Eagle, Red Cross and Sparkling Isabella, manufactured by M. Werk & Son, Cincinnati; and Mound Vineyard Champagne of California. Among the imported wines are genuine Pelper Heisseck, and Charles Heisseck, two of the most popular brands; the imported wines are genuine Moussecux, also favorite brands. In addition to his stock of wines Mr. Lobbers keeps a large stock of fine Rye Whisky six years old; Pinet Castilian Cognac and Renault Cognac Brandies and the Mound Vineyard California Brandies.

Two American Misses.

Miss Isaipp and Miss Ourt, are disfigured a good deal by snags in their mouths. In order that all other Misses may avoid the like blemishes they are advised to use the famous Sozodont, which will prevent and obviate all such difficulties. MTH

A Profitable Investment.

Get a Keystone Sewing Machine. It is the most durable and lightest running. Will do all kinds of sewing. Do not take the opinion of others. Call and examine for yourself. F. B. Kenner, General Agent, 24 Fifth avenue, second floor. rh-tf

Residence for Sale.

We call particular attention to those wanting a good, large, roomy house, and plenty of ground around it, to the advertisement of Messrs. Latchos, Sash Fulleys, and other builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and warehouse, 47 Water street, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN

Mass Meeting

IN THE

Public Square,

Diamond, Allegheny City,

ON

Thursday, September 28,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE MEETING WILL BE ADDRESSED

BY

JAMES M. W. NEWLIN, Esq., of Philadelphia,
Hon. MILES S. HUMPHREYS,
THOMAS M. MARSHALL, Esq.,
A. M. BROWN, Esq.,
J. VANNOTE, Esq.

By order of the Committee on Speakers and Meetings.

C. S. FETTERMAN, Chairman.

REPUBLICAN

MASS MEETING,

AT THE PENN AVENUE HOTEL,

WILKINSBURG,

ON FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1871,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

The Meeting will be addressed by Hon. MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Col. JOHN W. GUMMERE, Esq., H. H. MCCORMICK, Esq., and J. S. HAYMAKER, Esq. By order of

C. S. FETTERMAN, Chairman.

FIRST WARD, PITTSBURGH.

Let Every Republican of this Ward

See that he is REGISTERED, as this is the Last Week.

Those whose names are not on the list will call at ALDERMAN HUMBERT'S OFFICE, 69 FOURTH AVENUE, where the matter will be attended to.

SIXTH WARD REPUBLICANS

The Vigilance Committee and all Republicans of the Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, are requested to Meet

This Thursday Evening, at 7 1-2 O'Clk,

AT THE ANN STREET SCHOOL HOUSE.

HUGH MCMASTER, Chairman.
JOSEPH CASKEY,
FRANK P. CASEY, Secretaries.

FOR MAYOR—

JAMES BLACKMORE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ONIONS.

100 Bushels and 50 Barrels Choice Onions,

For sale by McBANE & ANJER,
141 WATER STREET.

STORAGE,

AT NO. 73 WATER STREET.

Apply to LARGE CAPACITY.
S. N. EVANS,
At Patterson's Livery Stable, Fourth avenue.

Feathers and Beeswax,

ALL GRADES.

F. G. CRAIGHEAD,
262 LIBERTY STREET.

TO ARRIVE—

2 cars prime OATS in sacks;
1 car MILL FEED in sacks, seconds;
2 cars prime YELLOW EAR CORN;
1 car prime NEW WHEAT.
HITCHCOCK, MCCREERY & CO.,
349 LIBERTY STREET.

L. D. HARBAUGH, R. B. PETTY,

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